

FACT SHEET

as required by LAC 33:IX.3111, for draft **Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. LA0120201** to discharge to waters of the **State of Louisiana** as per LAC 33:IX.2311.

The **permitting authority** for the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) is:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
P. O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

- I. **THE APPLICANT IS:** City of New Iberia
 Hwy. 14 Wastewater Treatment Plant
 457 E. Main Street, Suite #300
 New Iberia, LA 70560-3700
- II. **PREPARED BY:** Paula M. Roberts
 DATE PREPARED: January 30, 2006
- III. **PERMIT ACTION:** issuance of LPDES permit LA0120201/A1 106791
 This facility is a new wastewater treatment plant that will replace the
 Admiral Doyle WWTP that was previously permitted under
 LA0044008/A119372

LPDES application submitted: February 12, 2003

IV. **FACILITY INFORMATION:**

- A. The application is for the discharge of treated sanitary wastewater from a proposed publicly owned treatment works serving the City of New Iberia and Iberia Parish.
- B. The application **does not** indicate the receipt of industrial wastewater. The industrial dischargers that contribute only sanitary wastewater include:

Name of Discharger
Dolphin Compactors
NICO Supply CO.
Power Metering Services, Inc.

- C. The facility is located at 800 Sucrose Drive; Iberia Parish, Louisiana.
- D. The treatment process consists of sequencing batch reactors, tertiary filters followed by chlorination, dechlorination and post aeration.

- E. Outfall 001
Discharge Location: Latitude 29° 59' 27" North
 Longitude 91°50' 46" West

Description: treated sanitary wastewater

Design Flow: 6 MGD

Type of Flow Measurement that the facility proposes using: Ultrasonic Flow Sensor on Parshall Flume with Totalizer

V. RECEIVING WATERS:

The discharge is into an effluent pipe, thence into Rodere Canal, thence into Commercial Canal in segment 060904 of the Vermilion-Teche River Basin. This segment is listed on the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies.

The critical low flow (7Q10) of Rodere Canal is 0.38 cfs. The hardness value is 111 mg/l and the fifteenth percentile value for TSS is 20.15 mg/l.

On August 20, 2004, the New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal and its ancillary waters, Rodere Canal, Port Canal, and Commercial Canal, (Subsegment 060904) was reclassified as man-made water bodies in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1105 and 1109.C.2. Therefore, the revised designated uses and degree of support for Segment 060904 of the Vermilion-Teche River Basin are as indicated in the table below^{1/}:

Overall Degree of Support for Segment 060904	Degree of Support of Each Use							
	Primary Contact Recreation	Secondary Contact Recreation	Fish & Wildlife Propagation	Outstanding Natural Resource Water	Drinking Water Supply	Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use	Oyster Propagation	Agriculture
Full	N/A	Full	N/A	N/A	N/A	Full	N/A	N/A

^{1/}The designated uses and degree of support for Segment 060904 of the Vermilion-Teche River Basin are as indicated in LAC 33:IX.1123.C.3, Table (3)(December 2004 Supplement) and the 2002 and 2004 Integrated Report.

Subsegment 060904, New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal – Origin to Weeks Bay, including Rodere Canal, Commercial Canal, and Port Canal, is listed on LDEQs 2004 Integrated Report as once being impaired for Carbofuran, Nitrate/Nitrite, Dissolved Oxygen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids, Turbidity.

Turbidity was delisted as of April 5, 2001 due to assessment of new data and information that showed the water quality standard was met. The remaining impairments listed above will be addressed in the subsequent paragraphs as the established TMDLs are summarized for subsegment 060904.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional TMDLs and/or water quality studies. The DEQ also reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDLs for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards.

TMDL for TSS, Turbidity, and siltation for 15 subsegments in the Vermilion River Basin
(Vermilion River- 060801, 060802, Vermilion River Cutoff -060803, Intracoastal Waterway- 060804, Bayou Petite Anse-headwaters-060901, Bayou Carlin (Delcambre Canal)-060902, Bayou Tigre-060903, Vermilion River-060904, New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal-060905, Lake Peigneur -060909, Boston Canal and Associated Canals – 060910, Vermilion-Teche Basin- 060911, Bayou Petite Anse-061101, Intracoastal Waterway-061102, Freshwater Bayou Canal- 061103) was finalized on May 3, 2001. This TMDL states that point sources do not represent a significant source of TSS as defined in this TMDL. Point sources discharge primarily organic TSS, which does not contribute to habitat impairment resulting from sedimentation. Because the

point sources are minor contributors and discharges of organic suspended solids from point sources are already addressed by LDEQ through their permitting of point sources to maintain water quality standards for DO, the wasteload allocations for point source contributions were set to zero. This TMDL only addresses the landform contribution of TSS/sediment and does not address the insignificant point source contributions. In the water quality monitoring data collected by LDEQ, it shows an overall trend toward improving water quality in spite of the occasional violation of the dissolved oxygen criteria. There are no reductions or permit loadings for TSS and turbidity as a result of this TMDL. However, monitoring for total suspended solids is the best indicator for the potential presence of suspended solids in a facility's effluent. Therefore, effluent limitations for TSS have been established in the permit using Best Professional Judgment based on the treatment technology.

A TMDL for the Pesticide Carbofuran in the Mermentau and Vermilion-Teche River Basins was finalized on March 21, 2002. The TMDL is based on EPA developed numeric targets appropriate for freshwater 0.13 ug/l) and marine (0.23 ug/l) environments. It is assumed that the listed subsegments have no assimilative capacity for carbofuran loading at concentrations above the numeric targets for fresh or marine waters. The wasteload (WLA) and the load allocation (LA) cumulatively for the Mermentau and Vermilion-Teche River Basins should not cause or contribute to exceedances for these numeric targets. There are no point sources in the Mermentau River Basin and the WLA is set to zero. There is a single point source (FMC) located in St. Landry Parish that is in the Vermilion-Teche River Basin. Load limits have been established for FMC based upon the discharge flow at each outfall. In addition to the TMDL values, no introduction of Carbofuran will be authorized that causes local concentrations to be greater than the numeric target. Since Carbofuran is not present in this facility's effluent, a permit loading will not be proposed.

The New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal (NISDC) subsegment was listed on the Modified Court Ordered 303(d) list for Louisiana as not fully supporting the designated uses of propagation of fish and wildlife and was ranked as priority #1 for TMDL development. The causes for impairment cited on the 303(d) list included organic enrichment/low DO and nutrients. The water quality standard for DO was 4 mg/l year round.

The New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal TMDLs for Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrients was finalized on May 2, 2002. The results of that TMDL revealed that in order for the DO standard of 4 mg/l to be met for NISDC, existing load reductions from point sources and NPS were required. Specifically for the most significant point source-the City of New Iberia Wastewater Treatment Plant (LA0044008), the treatment plant would need to be upgraded in order to meet effluent concentrations of 5 mg/l CBOD₅, 2 mg/l ammonia-nitrogen, and 6 mg/l DO.

However, in November 2004, the NISDC and its ancillary waters, Rodere Canal, Port Canal, and Commercial Canal, (subsegment 060904) were reclassified as man-made waterbodies in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1105 and 1109.C.2. With this reclassification came revised designated uses and site-specific criteria for DO and bacteria (BAC) to support the reclassification. The appropriate DO criteria for this segment is 3.0 mg/l November through April, and 2.0 mg/l May through October. Therefore, as a result of this reclassification, the NISDC is now meeting the new DO standard.

Also, the **New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal TMDLs for Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrients**, stated that for nutrients, there are no specific numeric criteria, but there is a narrative standard that states " The naturally occurring range of nitrogen-phosphorus ratios shall be maintained. Nutrient concentrations that produce aquatic growth to the extent that it creates a public nuisance or interferes with designated water uses shall not be added to any surface waters."

In addition, LDEQ issued a declaratory ruling on April 29, 1996, concerning this language and stated, "That DO directly correlates with overall nutrient impact is a well established biological and ecological principle. Thus, when the LDEQ maintains and protects DO, the LDEQ is in effect also limiting and controlling nutrient concentrations and impacts." DO serves as the indicator for the water quality criteria and for assessment of use support. For the TMDLs in this report, the

nutrient loading required to maintain the DO standard is the nutrient TMDL. Based upon this information, there are no load reductions or monitoring for nitrate-nitrite or total phosphorus imposed in this permit.

Also, an uncalibrated model of Rodere Canal has been developed as guidance for decisions concerning the discharge from the new Hwy. 14 WWTP which will replace the Admiral Doyle POTW. Water quality projections have been run for a full range of treatment levels for the plant, including no discharge. The data available in this study suggests that water quality in Rodere Canal is not good. The proposed addition of a discharge from the new plant at summer season treatment levels of 10 mg/l CBOD5/2 mg/l NH3-N/2mg/l DO and better, is not however, projected to degrade water quality any further. Lesser treatment levels are projected to degrade water quality. A treatment level of 10/10/5 is projected to meet the winter season dissolved oxygen criteria of 3.0 mg/l DO.

Monitoring for ammonia-nitrogen is an indicator by which to monitor for the potential presence of nutrients remaining in a waste stream. To protect against the potential introduction of nutrients into the receiving waterbodies at levels which exceed state water standards, ammonia nitrogen limits have been placed in the permit. These limits are based upon the Rodere Canal Uncalibrated Model for Oxygen-Demanding Substances Segment 060904 (July 30, 2003, revised August 19, 2005). Because this facility is a major facility required to perform only the 48-hour acute toxicity tests, the requirement to meet 4.0 mg/l at the edge of the mixing zone does not apply. This is in accordance with the agreement between LDEQ and EPA, as stated in a letter dated January 8, 2003 from Ferguson (EPA) to Levy (LDEQ). Therefore, the proposed permit limits include the Monthly Avg limits of 2 mg/l for the months of May through October and 10 mg/l for the months of November through April; and the Weekly Avg. limits of 4 mg/l for the months of May through October and 20 mg/l for the months of November through April.

VI. ENDANGERED SPECIES:

The receiving waterbody, Subsegment 060904 of the Vermilion-Teche River Basin is not listed in Section II.2 of the Implementation Strategy as requiring consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). This strategy was submitted with a letter dated October 21, 2005 from Watson (FWS) to Gautreaux (LDEQ). Therefore, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the LDEQ and the FWS, no further informal (Section 7, Endangered Species Act) consultation is required. It was determined that the issuance of the LPDES permit is not likely to have an adverse effect on any endangered or candidate species or the critical habitat. The effluent limitations established in the permit ensure protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as aquatic habitat.

VII. HISTORIC SITES:

The discharge is from a proposed location. In accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Historic Properties in Louisiana Regarding LPDES Permits" consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer is required. A letter was sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer on February 20, 2003. In a response dated March 26, 2003, it states there are no known archaeological sites or historic properties that will be affected by this undertaking.

VIII. PUBLIC NOTICE:

Upon publication of the public notice, a public comment period shall begin on the date of publication and last for at least 30 days thereafter. During this period, any interested persons may submit written comments on the draft permit to the LDEQ contact person, listed below, and may request a public hearing to clarify issues involved in the permit decision. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing.

Public notice published in:

Local newspaper of general circulation
Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List

For additional information, contact:

Ms. Paula M. Roberts
Permits Division
Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
P. O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

IX. PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITS:

OUTFALL 001

Final Effluent Limits:

Final effluent limits shall become effective on the effective date of the permit and expire on the expiration date of the permit

Effluent Characteristic	Monthly Avg. (lbs./day)	Monthly Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Basis
CBOD ₅	500	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	Rodere Canal Uncalibrated Model for Oxygen-Demanding Substances Subsegment 060904 (July 30, 2003, revised August 19, 2005)
TSS	751	15 mg/l	23 mg/l	Since there is no numeric water quality criterion for TSS, and in accordance with the current Water Quality Management Plan, the TSS effluent limitations shall be based on a case-by-case evaluation of the treatment technology being utilized at a facility. Therefore, a Technology Based Limit has been established through Best Professional Judgement for the type of treatment technology utilized at this facility.
Ammonia-Nitrogen November-April May-October	500 100	10 mg/l 2 mg/l	20 mg/l 4 mg/l	Rodere Canal Uncalibrated Model for Oxygen-Demanding Substances Subsegment 060904 (July 30, 2003, revised August 19, 2005)

Effluent Characteristic	Monthly Avg. (lbs./day)	Monthly Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Basis
Dissolved Oxygen November-April May-October	N/A N/A	5 mg/l 2 mg/l	N/A N/A	Reclassification of New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal and its Ancillary Waters (WQ056) LAC 33:IX.1123 and Rodere Canal Uncalibrated Model for Oxygen Demanding Substances Subsegment 060904 (July 30, 2003, revised August 19, 2005)

Other Effluent Limitations

1) Fecal Coliform

The discharge from this facility is into a water body which has a designated use of Secondary Contact Recreation for Rodere Canal. According to LAC 33:IX.1113.C.5.b., the fecal coliform standards for this water body are 2000/100 ml. However, the limits of 200/100 ml (Monthly Average) and 400/100 ml (Weekly Average) are proposed as Fecal Coliform limits in the permit. These limits are being proposed through Best Professional Judgement and in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1113.C.5 in order to ensure that the water quality standards are protected for the most stringent designated use assigned to this subsegment, and due to the fact that existing facilities have demonstrated an ability to comply with these limitations using present available technology.

2) pH

According to LAC 33:IX.3705.A.1., POTW's must treat to at least secondary levels. Therefore, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.C., the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units at any time.

3) Solids and Foam

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1113.B.7.

4) Total Residual Chlorine

If chlorination is used to achieve the limitations on Fecal Coliform Bacteria, the effluent shall contain NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) after disinfection and prior to disposal. Given the current constraints pertaining to chlorine analytical methods, NO MEASURABLE will be defined as less than 0.1 mg/l of chlorine. The TRC shall be monitored daily by grab sample.

Priority Pollutants

Since this is a new facility and this is an initial permit, the City of New Iberia will be required to submit a priority pollutant analysis six months from the date the facility goes on line. The analysis will be evaluated for potential exceedance of the State's water quality criteria. The Department has the right to re-open the permit and add effluent limitations for any pollutant that exceeds the State's water quality criteria as a result of this evaluation. A copy of Table 1, Laboratory Effluent

Analysis and instructions will be attached for your convenience. The facility must notify the Office of Environmental Services and the Office of Environmental Compliance of the date of start up for the facility.

Toxicity Characteristics

In accordance with EPA's Region 6 Post-third Round Toxics Strategy, permits issued to treatment works treating domestic wastewater with a flow (design or expected) greater than or equal to 1 MGD shall require biomonitoring at some frequency for the life of the permit or where available data show reasonable potential to cause lethality, the permit shall require a whole effluent toxicity (WET) limit (Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, September 27, 2001 Version 4).

Whole effluent biomonitoring is the most direct measure of potential toxicity that incorporates the effects of synergism of the effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. The receiving stream, Rodere Canal is designated as a man-made water body and its beneficial use is Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife. It has been LDEQ's practice on other man-made water bodies with limited aquatic life designations, i.e. Monte Sano Bayou, to apply Aquatic Life Acute Criteria. Therefore, to adequately assess the facility's effluent potential for receiving stream and/or aquatic species toxicity, it is recommended that freshwater acute biomonitoring be an effluent characteristic of the permit. LAC 33:IX.1121.B.3. provides for the use of biomonitoring to monitor the effluent for protection of State waters. The biomonitoring procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit are as follows:

The permittee shall submit the results of any biomonitoring testings performed in accordance with the LPDES Permit No. LA0120201, Part II, **Section E** for the organisms indicated below.

TOXICITY TESTS

FREQUENCY

Acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity
using Daphnia pulex (Method 1002.0)

1/quarter

Acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity
Fathead minnow Pimephales promelas (Method 1000.0)

1/quarter

Dilution Series - The permit requires five (5) dilutions in addition to the control (0% effluent) to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional concentrations shall be **30%, 41%, 54%, 72%, and 96%**. The low-flow effluent concentration (critical low-flow dilution) is defined as **96%** effluent. The critical dilution is calculated in Appendix B-1 of this fact sheet. Results of all dilutions shall be documented in a full report according to the test method publication mentioned in Part II **Section E** under Whole Effluent Toxicity. This full report shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance as contained in the Reporting Paragraph located in Part II **Section E** of the permit. The permit may be reopened to require effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity if biomonitoring data show actual or potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving stream or water body. Modification or revocation of the permit is subject to the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2903. Accelerated or intensified toxicity testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

X.

PREVIOUS PERMITS:

This is a new facility. There were no previous permits issued for this facility. However, the facility will be accepting the discharge from the City of New Iberia/Admiral Doyle WWTP and the following permits were issued to the City of New Iberia/Admiral Doyle WWTP.

LWDPS Permit No. WP 0305:	Issued and Effective:	February 25, 1983
	Expired:	February 24, 1988

NPDES Permit No. LA0044008: Effective: December 1, 1994
Expired: November 30, 1999

During the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit. Design 2.5 MGD

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
	lbs./day	other units		Measurement	Sample
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Frequency	Type
	Avg.	Avg.	Max		
Flow	N/A	Report	Report	Continuous	Recorder
CBOD ₅	300	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	2/week	6-hr. comp
TSS	300	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	2/week	6-hr. comp
Ammonia-Nitrogen	90	3 mg/l	6 mg/l	2/week	6-hr. comp
Dissolved Oxygen (Min)	N/A	5 mg/l	N/A	2/week	6-hr. comp
Total Residual Chlorine*	---	---	---	2/week	6-hr. comp
Fecal Coliform Colonies	N/A	200	400	2/week	Grab
7-Day Static Renewal					
Ceriodaphnia dubia		---	---	1/6 months	24-hr. comp.
Pimephales promelas		---	---	1/6 months	24-hr. comp.
pH	N/A	6-9 Standard Units		2/week	Grab

* NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine is defined as less than 0.1 mg/l in any sample.

The permit contained a construction schedule.
The permit contained pretreatment language.
The permit contains sludge language.
The permit contains biomonitoring and TRE language.
The permit contains pollution prevention language.

XI. ENFORCEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE ACTIONS:

A) **Inspections**

This is a new facility, no inspections have been performed.

B) **Compliance and/or Administrative Orders**

This is a new facility, there are no enforcement actions administered against this facility.

LDEQ Issuance: None

EPA Issuance: None

C) **DMR Review**

This is a new facility. There are no DMRs on file for this facility.

XII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Since this is a new facility and construction has not been completed, the following schedule of construction will be placed in the permit. This schedule is based upon the State Revolving Fund Facility Plan:

ACTIVITY	DATE
Begin Construction	March 22, 2004
End Construction	October 31, 2006*
Achieve Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements	January 1, 2007*

* As of January 30, 2006, the construction of the plant is 95 % complete. Completion of construction of the force main is pending. Bids were opened for this project in October 2005. The expected date for completion of the force main and first flow is October 2006.

Final effluent loadings (i.e. lbs/day) have been established based upon the permit limit concentrations and the **design capacity** flow 6 MGD. Effluent loadings are calculated as shown in the following example:

$$\text{BOD} = 8.34 \times 6 \text{ MGD} \times 10 \text{ mg/l} = 500 \text{ lbs/day}$$

At present, the **Monitoring Requirements, Sample Types, and Frequency of Sampling** as shown in the permit are standard for facilities with flows over 6 MGD.

<u>Effluent Characteristics</u>	<u>Monitoring Requirements</u>	
	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Sample</u>
	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Flow	Continuous	Recorder
CBOD ₅	5/week	12-hr. composite
Total Suspended Solids	5/week	12-hr. composite
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	5/week	12-hr. composite
Total Residual Chlorine	5/week	Grab
Ammonia-Nitrogen	5/week	12-hr. composite
Dissolved Oxygen	5/week	12-hr. composite
Biomonitoring		
<u>Daphnia pulex</u>	1/quarter	24-hr. composite
<u>Pimephales promelas</u>	1/quarter	24-hr. composite
pH	5/week	Grab

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The City does not accept industrial wastewater discharges to their system, however, two industrial dischargers were noted in the review to discharge sanitary and process wastewater. There were no pretreatment categorical standards for these two indirect dischargers. Also, due to their low volume and/or composition, these wastewater discharges have a minimal potential for pass through or interference with the operation of the City of New Iberia WWTPs. Therefore, after consultation with LDEQ pretreatment personnel, it is recommended that LDEQ Pretreatment Option I language be included in this permit.

Pollution Prevention Requirements:

The permittee shall institute or continue programs directed towards pollution prevention. The permittee shall institute or continue programs to improve the operating efficiency and extend the useful life of the facility. The permittee will complete an annual Environmental Audit Report each year for the life of this permit according to the schedule below. The permittee will accomplish this requirement by completing an Environmental Audit Form which has been attached to the permit. Please make additional copies to be utilized for each year of this permit.

The audit evaluation period is as follows:

Audit Period Begins	Audit Period Ends	Audit Report Completion Date
Effective Date of Permit	12 Months from Audit Period Beginning Date	3 Months from Audit Period Ending Date

Environmental Impact Questionnaire:

Applicant Comments/Responses (verbatim from applicant)

1. Have the potential and real adverse effects of the proposed facility been avoided to the maximum extent possible?

(Response) N/A

2. Does a cost benefit analysis of the environmental impact costs balanced against the social and economic benefits of the proposed facility demonstrate that the latter outweighs the former?

(Response) N/A

3. Are there alternative projects which would offer more protection to the environment than the proposed facility without unduly curtailing nonenvironmental benefits?

(Response) N/A

4. Are there alternative sites which would offer more protection to the environment than the proposed facility site without unduly curtailing nonenvironmental benefits?

(Response) N/A

5. Are there mitigating measures which would offer more protection to the environment than the facility as proposed without unduly curtailing nonenvironmental benefits?

(Response) N/A

XIII. TENTATIVE DETERMINATION:

On the basis of preliminary staff review, the Department of Environmental Quality has made a tentative determination to reissue a permit for the discharge described in this Fact Sheet.

XIV. REFERENCES:

Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan, Vol. 8, Appendix A "Areawide Effluent Limitations Policy", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2005.

Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan, Vol. 5, Part B, "Water Quality Inventory", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2000 and 2002.

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 - Environmental Quality, Part IX - Water Quality Regulations, Chapter 11 - "Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2004.

REFERENCES continued:

Modified Court Ordered 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies for Louisiana, 1999.

LA Final 2002 Integrated Report of Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies for Louisiana, December 8, 2003.

LA Final 2004 Integrated Report of Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies for Louisiana, May 24, 2004.

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 - Environmental Quality, Part IX - Water Quality Regulations, Chapter 23 - "The LPDES Program", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2005.

Low-Flow Characteristics of Louisiana Streams, Water Resources Technical Report No. 22, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1980.

Index to Surface Water Data in Louisiana, Water Resources Basic Records Report No. 17, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1989.

New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal TMDLs for Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrients, prepared for US EPA Region 6, Water Quality Protection Division Watershed Management Section by FTN Associates, Ltd., Final May 2, 2002.

TMDL For TSS, Turbidity, and Siltation for the 15 Subsegments in the Vermilion River Basin, US EPA Region 6, Final May 3, 2001.

TMDL For the Pesticide Carbofuran in the Mermentau River and Vermilion Teche River Basins, US EPA Region 6, Final May 21, 2002.

Rodere Canal Uncalibrated Model for Oxygen-Demanding Substances (Subsegment 060904), Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Technology Division, Engineering Group 2, July 30, 2003, revised August 19, 2005.

LPDES Permit Application to Discharge Wastewater, City of New Iberia, Hwy. 14 Wastewater Treatment Plant, February 12, 2003.